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GB 2296622 A GB 2284126 A GB 2278754 A

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## (54) Computer controlled telephone apparatus

(57) A computer controlled telephone apparatus comprised of a processor controlled telephone set, apparatus 9 for interfacing the telephone set 7 to a telephone network 11, a computer 15 for interfacing the telephone set 7, comprising a stored telephony service program for receiving call control signals from the apparatus 9 for interfacing the telephone set to the telephone network, and for controlling operation of functions of the telephone set in accordance with the stored telephony service program; and monitoring apparatus in the telephone set 7 for monitoring operation of the telephony service program and in the event there is no operation of the controlling program, for causing direct connection 13 of the telephone set 7 to the apparatus 9 for interfacing the telephone set 7 to the telephone network 11.

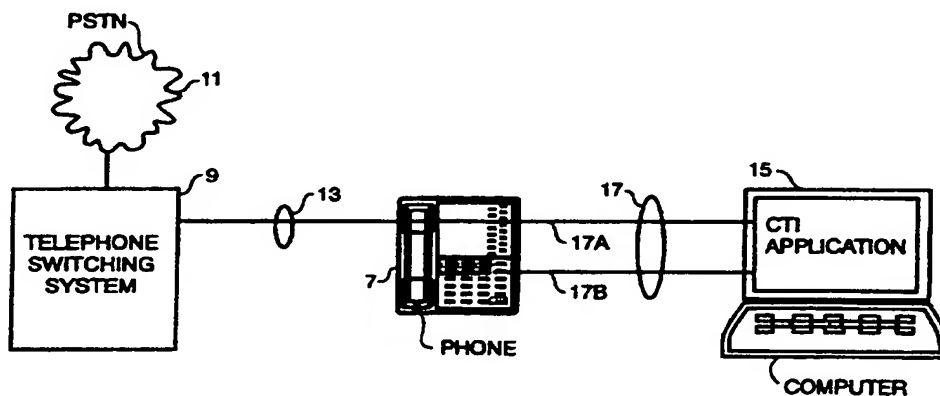


FIG. 3

At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

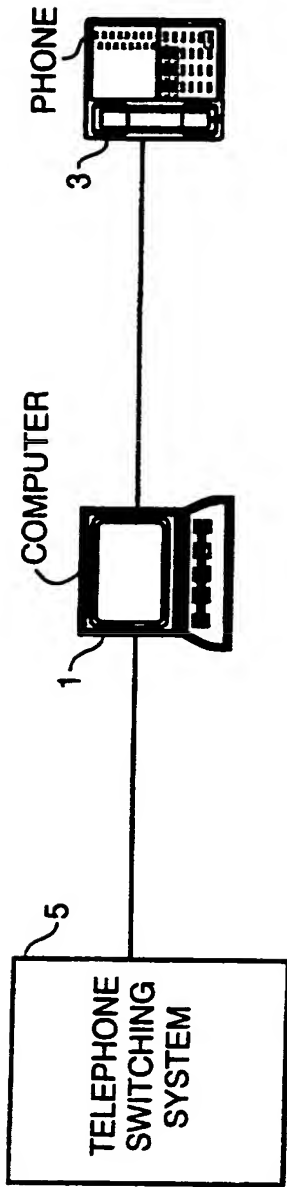


FIG. 1

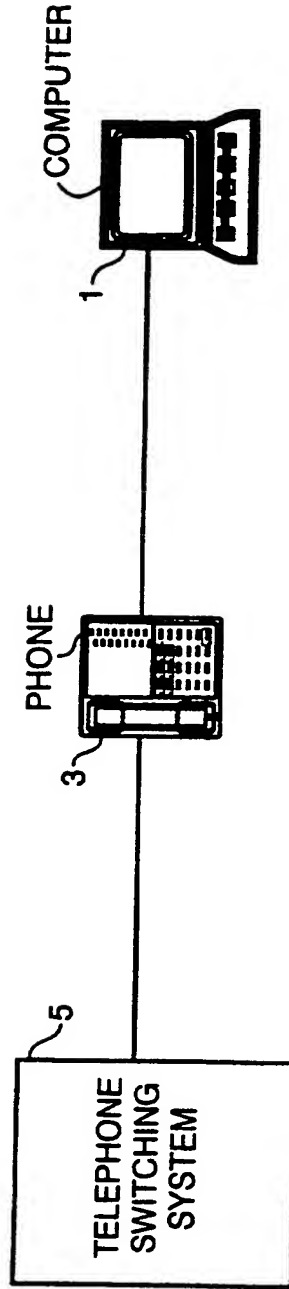


FIG. 2

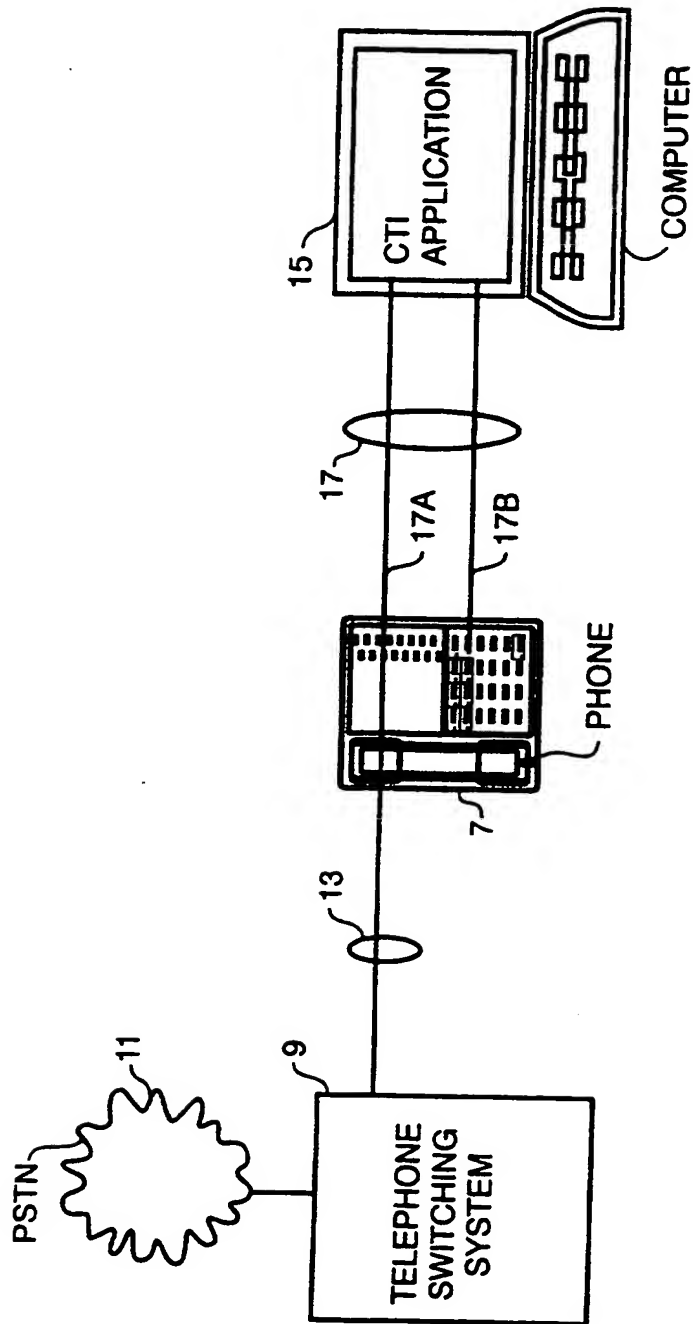


FIG. 3

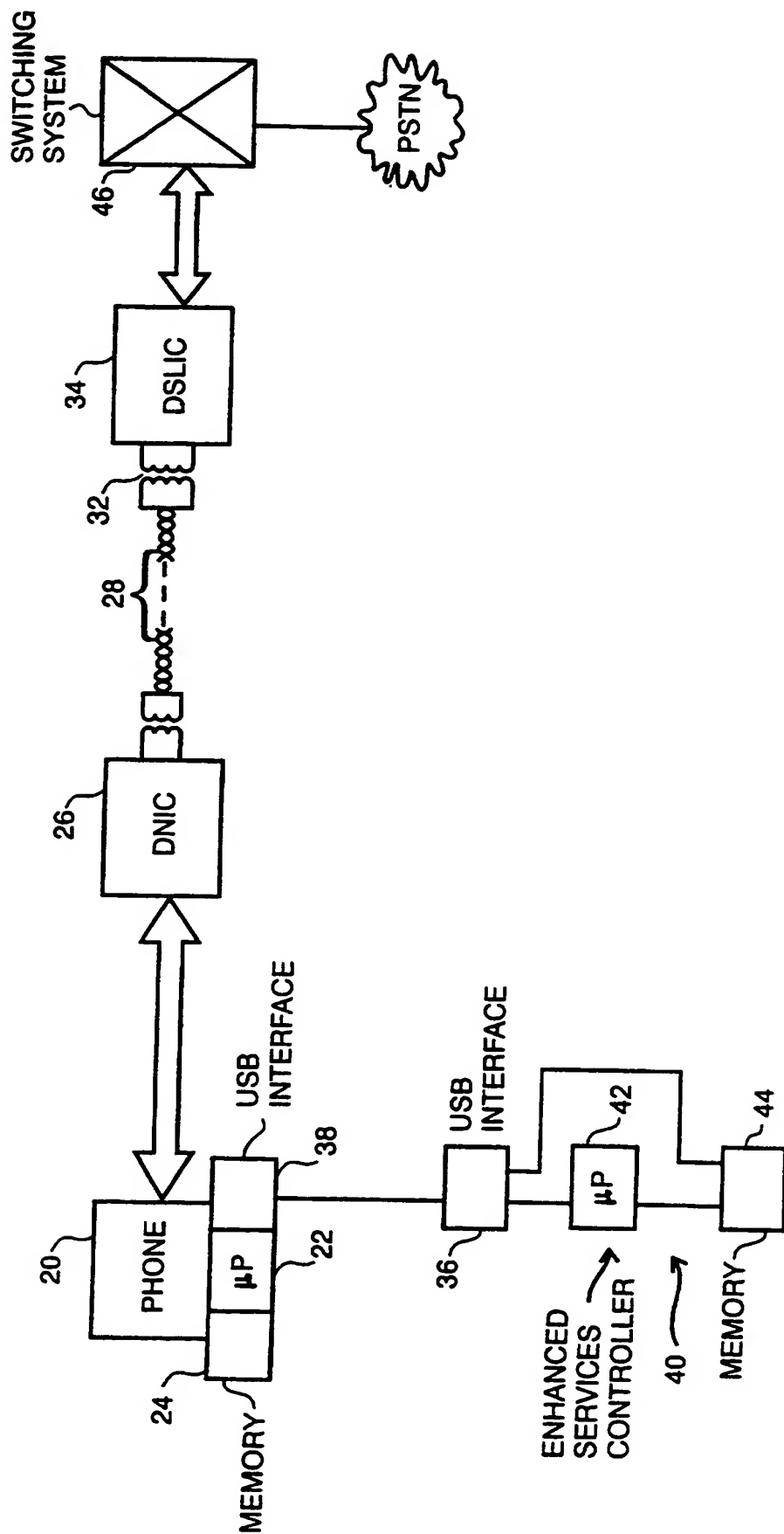


FIG. 4

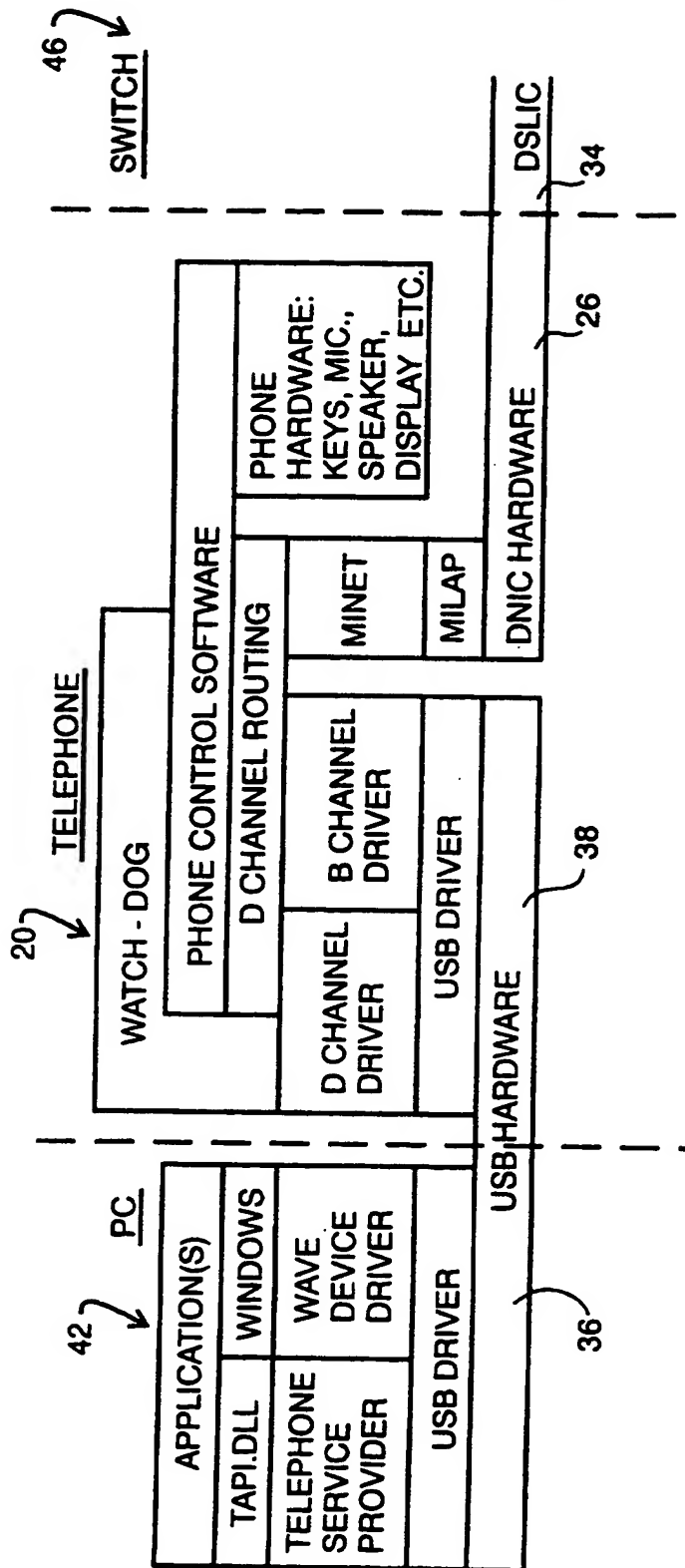


FIG. 5

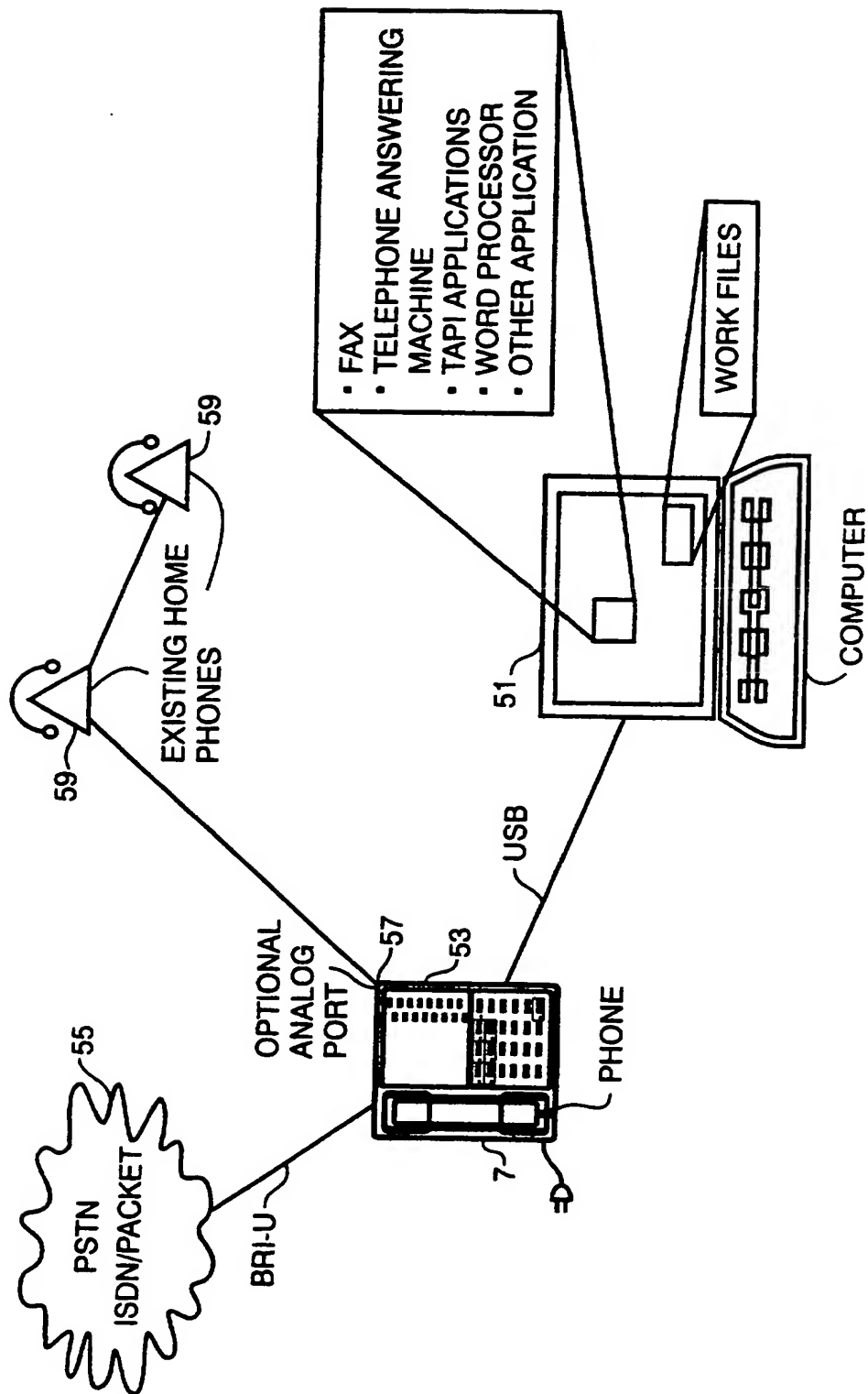


FIG. 6

## ARCHITECTURE FOR ROBUST VOICE CTI

This invention relates to telephony and in particular to an architecture and method for enhancing the operation of a telephone by means of a computer in a failsafe manner.

Computer telephony integration (CTI) is a term used to describe a general architecture in which functions traditionally provided by a telephone switching system are provided to some degree by personal computers and/or computer servers which are not dedicated to switching and telephony applications alone. CTI provides means for efficiently providing human machine interfaces (HMIs) to telephone users, and thus which can provide new and enhanced features and more ease of use for new and enhanced features than in the past.

CTI has been provided by two well known and basic architectures referred to as first party call control. As shown simply in Figure 1, first party call control involves interfacing a personal computer 1 between a telephone set 3 and a telephone switching system. The telephone set 3 is connected to the switching system 5 via the computer 1. A significant benefit of this scheme is that the computer is in control of the telephone at all times, and can provide an excellent and seamless HMI.

For example, the computer may be programmed to set up a regular conference at 4:00 pm. Not noticing the time, a user may try to make a call using the telephone in the usual manner. Because the telephone is connected to the computer, the computer program could display a warning, and could present the alternatives of postponing the conference call or postponing the new call.

In some cases the electronic portions of the telephone are to some degree implemented within the chassis of the computer, and only the handset or headset of the telephone are attached outside the computer.

5       Unfortunately, the computer may lose power, or more commonly, crash (freeze). In either case, voice telephony is likely to be lost. In addition, in the event the computer is being serviced, voice telephone service is unavailable to the user.

10       Many computer users have switched from use of a desktop computer to use of a laptop or notepad computer. Such machines have very limited expansion capacity, and thus are difficult to design to handle first party call control. In addition, such computers are often stored,  
15       and are not available for telephony use.

Figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings are block schematic circuit diagrams.

Figure 2 illustrates an architecture of another system for implementing first party call control. In this case the telephone is connected directly to the switching system. The computer is connected to the  
20       telephone line in a manner similar to an extension telephone.

While in first party call control as shown in Figure 2 voice communication is essentially as reliable as if no computer had been used, this architecture has  
25       the disadvantage that seamless operation cannot be provided, and the HMI is very poor. Relating to the operation example given above, the user would be presented with a confusing situation, since by the time that the computer would present a display of the call  
30       progress alternatives, the telephone would already have seized a line circuit in the switching system, and the possibility of remotely setting up the conference call would be blocked.

The form of call control involving use of a  
35       personal computer to provide an enhanced HMI and



enhanced services in telephony thus provides a significant dilemma, since personal computers have a reputation with some users as being unreliable. It is believed that voice service is seen by most people as  
5 being the single most critical form of communication in a multimedia environment; users may be prepared to lose a data connection for a period of time, but will not accept the loss of voice communications. As noted above, the first method of first party call control  
10 described above cuts off voice communications in the event of computer failure, while the second method provides a poor HMI and very limited call control capability.

15 The present invention relates to an architecture and method for providing first party call control, with uninterrupted basic telephony service should the computer fail. The desirable seamless integration of functions activated using the telephone is achieved, as  
20 well as functions activated directly or indirectly by the computer.

In an arrangement to be described below, by way of example, in illustration of the present invention, the telephone is physically connected between the switching system and the computer, as in the structure described with  
25 reference to Figure 2, but logically, provided the computer is operational, the computer is connected between the switching system and the telephone, as in the structure described with reference to Figure 1. In the event of computer failure, the logical connection of  
30 Figure 1 falls back to the physical connection of Figure 2.

Thus with operation of the computer, the advantages of the structure of Figure 1 are achieved, with an excellent HMI, seamless control of the call by  
35 the computer, etc. However in the event of failure of

the computer, the physical architecture of Figure 2 is reverted to, with direct connection of the telephone to the switching system.

5 This is achieved by the use of a watch-dog or other program or structure within the telephone which monitors the computer to determine whether or not its application operating the telephone is operational, e.g. whether the computer has crashed.

10 In an illustrative example of the invention to be described below, a computer controlled telephone apparatus is comprised of a processor controlled telephone set, apparatus for interfacing the telephone set to a telephone network, a computer for interfacing the telephone set, comprising a stored telephony service  
15 program for receiving call control signals from the apparatus for interfacing the telephone set to the telephone network, and for controlling operation of functions of the telephone set in accordance with the stored telephony service program; and monitoring  
20 apparatus in the telephone set for monitoring operation of the telephony service program and in the event there is no operation of the controlling program, for causing direct connection of the telephone set to the apparatus for interfacing the telephone set to the telephone  
25 network.

In another example, illustrative of the invention and to be described below, a method of operating a computer controlled telephone set is comprised of transmitting telephone call signalling  
30 signals to an enhanced services controller, controlling the telephone set by the enhanced services controller, monitoring operation of the enhanced services controller and in the event of detection that the enhanced services controller is not operational, controlling the telephone set directly by said signalling signals.

**BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE DRAWINGS**

A better understanding of the invention will be obtained by reading the description of the invention below, with reference to the following drawings, in  
5 which:

Figures 1 and 2 are block diagrams of computer controlled architectures using first and third party call control respectively,

Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating a  
10 computer controlled architecture in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating the computer controlled architecture in accordance with the present invention in more detail,

15 Figure 5 illustrates computer software control hierarchy for operation of the architecture of the present invention in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, and

Figure 6 is a block diagram illustrating the  
20 present invention as used in a home office environment.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

Figure 3 illustrates a preferred embodiment of the present invention. A processor controlled telephone 7 is connected to a switching system 9, via a physical  
25 link 13 provided by digital network interfaces in the telephone 7 and in the switching system 9. The switching system 9 is connected to the public switched telephone network 11 in the usual and well known manner. The digital network interfaces provide well known 2B + D  
30 digital channels, wherein one or both of the B channels carries either digital voice or data signals. The D channel carries digital signalling signals.

The telephone 7 is also connected to a computer  
15, preferably via a universal serial bus 17 (USB),  
35 which is an emerging defacto standard and low cost means

of providing a number of separate logical connections between a host (in this case the computer 15) and a function (in this case the telephone 7).

5 In operation, the signalling signals (or signals which can be derived from the signalling signals but are referred to herein as signalling signals) carried in the D channel from the switching system 9 are relayed by a program in the telephone 7 to a telephone application program in the computer 15 via the bus 17, illustrated  
10 as bus portion 17A. The telephone application program in the computer generates its own telephone control signals, and applies them via bus portion 17B to the telephone 7.

A watchdog program in software or firmware in  
15 the telephone 7 monitors bus portion 17B to detect the case in which the telephone application program is not operational. This could occur, for example, if operation of the telephone application program in foreground or background has failed, if the computer has  
20 crashed, if the computer is not operational in general, etc.

In the event the watchdog program has detected that the telephone application program is not operational, an operation program in the telephone  
25 ceases transmitting the signalling signals to the computer via bus portion 17A, and causes the telephone 7 to operate in direct response to the signalling signals received thereby as if the computer did not exist. Reliable operation of the telephone is thus achieved,  
30 upon failure of the computer.

Figure 4 illustrates a block diagram of the above system in more detail. A processor controlled telephone 20 can be constructed as described in the article "Digital Phone Design Using the MT8994/5B",  
35 Application Note MSAN-132, pages 15-197 to 15-219 and

other documents referenced therein, Microelectronics Digital Communications Handbook, Issue 8, Copyright 1991, Mitel Semiconductor which is incorporated herein by reference. A microprocessor 22 is connected to the  
5 telephone 20 as described therein. Memory 24 is connected to the microprocessor 22 to store operation programs.

The telephone 20 is connected to digital network interface circuit (DNIC) 26, which can be for example  
10 Mitel Semiconductor part number MT8972, and as shown in Figure 6, page 15-209 of the aforementioned article. The DNIC is described on pages 11-25 to 11-53 of the aforementioned Handbook, which are incorporated herein by reference.

15 As described in the first-noted article, the DNIC is connected through transformer 28 to the twisted wire pair 30. The twisted pair is connected through transformer 32 to a digital subscriber line interface circuit (DSLIC) 34, such as Mitel Semiconductor part  
20 MT8910 described in data sheets on pages 9-3 to 9-30 of the aforementioned Handbook, and which are incorporated herein by reference.

Together, the DNIC to DSLIC communication path carry and communicate via the 2B + D channels described  
25 above. The DSLIC 34 is connected to the line input port (not shown) of a switching system 46. The switching system can for example be type SX-2000 PABX sold by Mitel Corporation, and which is described in U.S. patents 4,615,028 issued September 30, 1986 and  
30 4,616,360 issued October 7, 1986, both being assigned to Mitel Corporation.

An enhanced services controller 42, preferably formed of a personal computer, and comprising microprocessor 42 to which memory 44 is connected, is  
35 connected to universal serial bus (USB) interface 36.

(USB) interface circuit 38 is connected to the microprocessor 22. Serial data is transferred between the USB interfaces. The USB interface circuit can have direct memory access to memory 44.

5           Operation of the above will be described with the aid of Figure 5, which shows in block form the program arrangement. The programs illustrated in block form in computer block 42 (to the left of the left-hand dashed line) are a USB hardware driver and a telephone  
10   service provider layer operating under a TAPI.DLL HMI program as well as a WAVE device driver operating under a Windows HMI program. These programs are stored in memory 44.

          The programs illustrated in block form in  
15   telephone block 20 between the two vertical dashed lines are telephone control software programs stored in memory 24 which include channel routing programs including a USB hardware driver, higher level D and B channel drivers for controlling data to be carried by USB  
20   hardware 38, and MiNet and MiLap programs for controlling data passing via the DNIC 26 to and from the switching system 46 (shown to the right of the right-hand dashed line). The telephone control software programs also are responsive to the telephone hardware,  
25   such as keys, microphone, speaker, display, etc.

          Watchdog software or firmware monitors signals for control of the telephone received from the computer 42 via the USB hardware 38.

          In normal operation, call control signals  
30   carried in the D-channel from the switching system 46 are received via the DNIC and DSIC by the telephone control software processed by microprocessor 22 and stored in memory 24. The call control signals are relayed under control of microprocessor 22 and the D-  
35   channel driver and USB driver via USB hardware 38 and 36

to the telephony service provider software in the TAPI application in the microprocessor 42. Because different low level protocols are running over the DNIC and USB links, the interface connection in software is  
5 preferably made part way up the protocol stack.

This connection should also be made at a point in the protocol so that failure of the computer will be transparent to the switching system. For example, message sequenced numbers in the link layer is  
10 preferably kept synchronized to avoid dropping completed calls.

The watch-dog program preferably also sends requests to the computer via the USB link to confirm availability and sanity of the application, preferably  
15 once each millisecond.

In normal operation, all message or signalling traffic having a termination designation on physical attributes of the telephone, i.e. buttons, display, ringer, microphone, speaker control, etc., should be  
20 transmitted to the computer telephony service provider program. The computer may in turn simply return this to the logical D-channel, or it may act upon this traffic in some other way determined by the specifics of the service provider program (more particularly the  
25 application program(s)).

However in the event that the watchdog determines that an application is no longer in control, then this information is provided by the watchdog to the telephone control software program operated by the  
30 telephone 20 microprocessor 22. The telephone control software program then ceases transmitting the D-channel data to the computer, and controls direct operation of the hardware of the telephone from signalling signals received via the D-channel from the switching system 46  
35 via the DNIC-DSLIC link.

The watchdog, which is preferably implemented as a telephone firmware function, continues to monitor the enhanced services controller 40 (computer 42), by continuously sending sanity check enquiries (e.g. once  
5 per millisecond) via the USB link, and upon determining the presence of a running TAPI application program, causes the telephone control software program to restore control to the TAPI application program.

Similarly, the B-channel or channels may be  
10 routed directly to the telephone transducers (i.e. handset or microphone/speaker) or to the enhanced services controller 42. This routing, similar to the D-channel, is first determined by the watchdog. If it determines that no computer TAPI application program is  
15 in control, then the B-channels are connected to the telephone as if no enhanced services controller were present.

In normal CTI operation, routing of the B-channel or channels is under control of the computer  
20 TAPI application, which instructs the telephone control software program as is necessary. For normal speech this connection is made exactly as if no enhanced services controller were present. However, for example if the telephone is not answered then the application  
25 may route the appropriate B-channel via the USB link and an expansion bus (not shown) connected to the microprocessor 42 to and from a computer disk drive, or to and from a digital signal processor (DSP) which implements a voice messaging function or recorded  
30 announcement.

It should be noted that the link between the switching system and the telephone could alternatively be ISDN basic rate, analog, analog/CLASS, multi-line analog, control over voice (COV) or some other  
35 proprietary transmission scheme. The link between the



telephone and the computer could alternatively be GeoPort (an Apple Computer Corp transmission standard), RS-232 (for the D-channel), or any other serial or parallel type link.

5           Figure 6 illustrates a home office telephone architecture, wherein the functions other than voice, basic voice services and an ISDN physical termination are implemented in a computer 51. The computer is connected via the aforementioned USB link to a telephone 53,  
10   which is connected via an ISDN or packet link to the public switched telephone network 55. The telephone shown in Figure 6 contains an optional analog port 57 to which existing analog home telephones 59 are connected. To the computer, the telephone provides nothing more  
15   than signal transport, a function that is provided today by known network interface circuit boards that can be plugged into the expansion slot of a computer.

          It should be noted that the telephone in Figure 6 can be a housing which merely interconnects a handset, a dial, the switch, and the computer. Such a housing is  
20   known as a "dongle". The architecture described herein could be used to implement a dongle.

          A person understanding this invention may now conceive of alternative structures and embodiments or variations of the above. For example, the BRI-U link to  
25   the public switched telephone network could be one or more analog telephone lines. All of those which fall within the scope of the claims appended hereto are considered to be part of the present invention.

30

CLAIMS

1. A computer controlled telephone apparatus comprising:

(a) a processor controlled telephone set,

5 (b) means for interfacing the telephone set to a telephone network,

(c) a computer for interfacing the telephone set, comprising a stored telephony service program for receiving call control signals from the means for interfacing the telephone set to the telephone network, and for controlling operation of functions of the telephone set in accordance with said stored telephony service program; and

10 (d) monitoring means in the telephone set for monitoring operation of said telephony service program and in the event there is no operation of the controlling program, for causing direct connection of the telephone set to the means for interfacing the telephone set to the telephone network.

2. A telephone apparatus as defined in claim 1 in which the means for interfacing the telephone set to the telephone network is comprised of a switching means, and a signalling channel and a voice channel  
5 between the telephone set and the switching means, the signalling channel being logically routed via call control signals to the computer.

3. A telephone apparatus as defined in claim 2 including digital network interface circuits (DNIC) in the telephone set and switching means in mutual communication carrying digital voice signals in a B channel and digital signalling signals in a D channel.  
5

4. A telephone apparatus as defined in claim 2 including analog interface circuits in the telephone set and switching means in mutual communication carrying analog forms of voice and signalling signals.

5

5. A telephone apparatus as defined in claim 2 including ISDN BRI U and S interface circuits in the telephone set and switching means in mutual communication carrying digital voice signals and digital signaling signals.

5

6. A method of operating a computer controlled telephone set comprising:

transmitting telephone call signalling signals to an enhanced services controller, controlling the telephone set by monitoring the enhanced services controller, monitoring operation of the enhanced services controller and in the event of detection that the enhanced services controller is not operational, controlling the telephone set directly by said signalling signals.

10

7. A method as defined in claim 6 including monitoring operation of the enhanced services controller by a watch dog in the telephone set.

8. A computer controlled telephone apparatus as claimed in claim 1 substantially as described herein with reference to Figs. 3 to 6 of the accompanying drawings.

9. A method of operating a computer controlled telephone set as claimed in claim 6 substantially as described herein with reference to Figs. 3 to 6 of the accompanying drawings.



Application No: GB 9617532.8  
Claims searched: 1-9

Examiner: Brian Ede  
Date of search: 11 November 1996

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.O): H4K(KBHX, KFH, KOD4, KOD6)

Int Cl (Ed.6): H04M 1/00

Other: Online: WPI

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
P A	GB 2296622 A (MITEL) see 1, 7 Figure 1	1 and 6
A	GB 2284126 A (SDX BUSINESS SYSTEMS) see Figure 1	1 and 6
A	GB 2278754 A (NORTHERN TELECOM) see 14 The Figure	1 and 6

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.